



POST OFFICE BUILDING, BISBEE

Post Office ... Building

During the past eighteen months Bisbee has enjoyed a veritable building boom. The imposing brick buildings that are the subject of favorable comment from visitors, have nearly all been constructed within the past two years and from the day of the erection of the Jacks & Chisholm building on upper Main street, dates the brick era in Bisbee. The Jacks & Chisholm three story brick was the first imposing brick structure to be erected in the city, but since that time we have the Johnson block, Letson block, Bank of Bisbee building, Copper Queen hotel, Copper Queen Gymnasium and Post office block. These magnificent buildings have all been erected within the past two years and have converted Bisbee from a camp appearance into that of a city.

The incoming year gives still greater promise in a building way. Among the new buildings promised for the near future may be mentioned the magnificent Presbyterian church building, the K. P. Hall, Miners' and Merchants' bank building, a brick store building on Main street and another brick building on the Muhelm lot on O. K. street.

The post office block of which a reproduction is made on this page, is one of the imposing business blocks of this city and is a regular hive of industry. Jake Schmid, the owner is one of the substantial business men of the community and for years was master mechanic of the Copper Queen Co. On the first floor of this building is located the meat market of J. E. Mosher and the jewelry store of George Keenhold. The second floor is occupied by the post office under the efficient management of J. G. McCabe, and the grocery store of Frank J. Graf. The third floor is divided into business offices where we find Dr. Hankin, dentist, O. J. Olmstead, Architect; the Modern Copper Co.; Prichard and Jones, Insurance; New Era Mining Co.

The post office building is well lighted throughout and is a model of neatness and convenience.

Early History Of Tombstone

(J. Mills Davies, Los Angeles Herald.)

This famous mining camp was discovered in 1878 by Edward L. Schieffelin. He was prospecting in 1877 in the Huachuca mountains, in the southwestern corner of Cochise county, and crossing the San Pedro river to the foothills of the Dragoon range he found and located some promising claims. In the spring of 1878 he decided to return to the same district and as the Dragoon range was in the possession of ruthless Apaches, he was humorously advised by friends to take his tombstone along. Soon afterwards he discovered the rich veins of silver and gold ore that ere long became famous and in remembrances of his friends warning. Mr. Schieffelin named the first claim he located, and afterwards the camp, Tombstone. Two and one-half miles west and a little north of Tombstone, the passing traveler may see a handsome and massive monument, twenty-five feet in height, in the shape of a mining location monument built of boulders imbedded in cement and prominently placed upon a rock strewn hill. This is the tombstone and the last resting place on earth of Edward L. Schieffelin, whose last request before he died far away was that he be buried where he had first camped and where his grave could be seen from the camp that he had founded. In 1873 Schieffelin was joined by his brother, Albert E. Schieffelin, and Richard Gird. A wonderful development soon followed the discovery of rich veins of silver and gold ore and Tombstone became a second Comstock, just as the latter entered its decline. In 1879 the town was incorporated. At first water was scarce but the following year a superb water system was established, the supply coming from the Huachuca mountains, thirty miles south of the town. Not knowing of the vast supply of water beneath the town, the owners of the mines established their mills on the San Pedro river about ten miles distant. The first mill, of ten stamps, was started in June, 1879, at Charleston. The machinery had to be hauled from Yuma, then the terminus of the Southern Pacific railroad. The ore bodies in different mines were large and rich in silver and gold often averaging \$100 per ton, and the tail-

ings, \$25. Other mills were built at intervals, until on the San Pedro river and in Tombstone, 150 stamps were in operation, with a product of more than half a million dollars a month. The district has altogether to date produced over \$35,000,000 in silver and gold. The principal companies of the original camp were the Grand Central Mining company, the Contention (afterwards Contention Consolidated Mining company) and the Tombstone Milling and Mining company, although many smaller companies owned and operated valuable mines, among them the Tranquillity, Empire, Virna, Rattlesnake and Sulphuret. The town had a population of 7,000 in 1880 and over 10,000 in 1882.

In 1881 water was struck, first in the Sulphuret shaft, at a depth of 500 feet and soon after in other shafts. The water was so enormous in volume that the first efforts to clear the mine by pumping were unsuccessful. The Contention put in a 12-inch and the Grand Central a 14-inch Cornish pump. The two had a capacity of nearly 2,000,000 gallons per day and cost about \$350,000. A depth of 100 feet below the original water level had been attained when in May 1886, fire destroyed the Grand Central plant. Soon afterwards the works at the head of the Contention shaft burned and the shafts and workings caved in. An attempt was then made to consolidate all the companies affected by a pumping agreement that would provide for the establishment of a central pumping plant to clear the mines from water but it was attempted to throw the entire burden upon one or two properties, and at last the mines were practically abandoned.

Prior to this series of misfortunes, however it had been demonstrated

that the ore bodies below the water level were as good as those above, and their permanency had been established beyond a doubt. The total length of underground work has been estimated at about thirty miles.

For the foregoing reasons many of the old settlers and mine owners remained in the town and district, notwithstanding the trials and vicissitudes, having unbounded faith in the future of the mines and believing that time would bring men and money and consequently modern mining machinery and reduction methods and new life to Tombstone. They have reaped the reward of patient hope for thanks to the enterprise and skill of E. B. Gage, president of the Congress Consolidated Mines company, Ltd., of Congress, Arizona, the problem of reopening the once and yet famous mines of Tombstone has been solved. No man in Arizona knew the Tombstone district better, and when the opportunity he sought for came, he organized the Tombstone Consolidated Mines company, Ltd., which has secured all the principal properties, and which will clear them from water, develop them on a large scale, operate them principally from one great central shaft and reduce the ores as economically as the latest improved and most expensive plants can accomplish.

TO MAKE STEEL RAILS.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 6.—As a result of the successful tests of the manufacture of steel rails which have just been completed at the Ensley plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, the rail mill at that place will now be kept in steady operation. The successful manufacture of steel rails is considered as opening a new era for the Birmingham district.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 6.—Arrangements have been completed for the formal opening to traffic next Monday of the most northerly railroad in Maine—the new Fish River line, extending from Ashland, on the Bangor & Aroostock, to Fort Kent, on the St. John River. The new road will open to development a vast area of rich timber land as yet untouched by the axe.

AL. SIEBER

The Lone Lion of The Mogollons



AL SIEBER FAMOUS ARIZONA SCOUT.

Al Sieber is one of the few original illustrations of Arizona's pioneer history and with the untold exposure in frontier service and the snows of '65 summers in his hair, he is still hale and vigorous.

His first taste of real life was on the battlefield of Gettysburg where he fell wounded before the redoubtable Picket's division. After the war he became General Crook's chief of scouts and for nearly 20 years saw more real Indian service than any other man in the ranks. The conspicuous limp in his left leg resulted from an Apache Mojave bullet received in the Mogollons while rushing to the rescue of Captain Charles King, who along with a few scouts had been surrounded by Apaches.

Al Sieber knows an Indian better than the squaw who raised that Indian. Nearly 20 years ago when Billy Roberts was killed by a band of renegades in Humbug Canyon in

Yavapai county. General Crook detailed Al Sieber to go to the ground and investigate the matter. Some of Roberts' neighbors were suspicious of being the author of the deed. It took Al Sieber just three minutes to decide that it was renegade Indians and about three minutes more to gather a posse and take the trail. He followed the tracks of the seven blood-thirsty Apaches till night fall and located them near Squaw peak on the Verde slope, and in the grey dawn led the attack. When the job was disposed of seven good Indians were turned over to the coyotes and Billy Roberts' coat was found among them. Sieber has lived for several years past on Pinto Creek a few miles from Globe where he has some mining properties. He is a man distinguished for his quiet, modest manners as much as for his nerve, which never was known to give out. His multitude of friends in Arizona and elsewhere wish him many long years of happy contentment before he is called to join the great majority.

(Continued from page four.)

ARIZONA'S CLAIM

TO STATEHOOD.

stone, famous as a silver producer, is about to be worked again extensively; Clifton and Morenci, in the eastern end of the territory, are stable camps; Jerome, which has been shut down on account of a disastrous fire raging in the working, will be opened soon for operations, and there are many other copper mines which are fast becoming known in the mining world as producers. The gold mines of the territory are increasing in number and prominence. Notable among these is the Commonwealth at Pearce; the King of Arizona at Kofa; the Congress, Octave; the Oro Grande, at present without reduction works; La Fortuna in Yuma county, and a number of other rich mines which are scattered throughout the territory. There are many producing mines in Yavapai county, such as Crown King, McCabe, the Henrietta, the Upper Hassayampa county, Big Bug, Lynx Creek, Chaparral, Castle Creek and other districts. It is rather hard to keep up with the gold prospects that promise in the future to make big mines. Copper and gold are the chief metals which lead in production in the territory, although there are a number of excellent silver and lead mines which are constantly producing ore. In the mining districts of both southern and northern Arizona reduction plants have been erected during the year, and at the new town of Douglas a large smelting plant has been constructed for smelting ores from a copper mine close at hand. At this same town, also, new works of the Copper Queen, I understand, will be built.

"Railway building," said the governor, "has been active, particularly in Cochise and Yavapai counties. In the former county the line of the El Paso and South Western road has been extended 150 miles in Arizona, and a branch line is being constructed from Fairbank to Tombstone and on to College peak, where it will connect with the main line of this road. The Southern Pacific, I am told, will soon begin to build a branch road from Cochise to Pearce and other railway projects are receiving attention in the territory. Work is now under way on the Phoenix and Eastern from Phoenix to Benson, and in Yavapai county considerable work has been done in railway construction by the Santa Fe, Phoenix and Prescott Railway company. On the whole the activity in railway building has been very considerable in Arizona in the past year, and when railways are being built in a country you can rest assured that resources have been developed to warrant the expenditure and further, that there are new and greater undeveloped resources which these roads will bring to the notice of capital.

"What is the population of Arizona? Well, I should estimate it at 140,000, and in the territory there are at present about 25,000 Indians. The increase in population has been steady, and the new settlers are industrious and prosperous. The inhabitants of Arizona, as a whole, are a law-abiding, energetic and progressive class. Almost every state in the Union, and perhaps every foreign country, has contributed towards the population, of this territory. You find all of them loyal to their adopted country, and anxious to promote its peace and prosperity.

"There are many flourishing cities in Arizona, Phoenix, the capital; Tucson, Prescott, Yuma, Florence, Safford, Globe, Clifton, Jerome, Morenci, Bisbee, Nogales, Douglas and Naco on the line, Flagstaff, Williams and Holbrook, Winslow, St. John, Kingman and many

others of importance commercially which you have no doubt heard of.

"Arizona is proud of its public school system, which is equal to many of the thickly settled states in school buildings and the ability of students. The territorial university at Tucson is one of the foremost educational institutions in the southwest; the two normal schools, one at Tempe and the other at Flagstaff are regarded as most excellent schools, and the high schools and grammar departments of our common schools are conducted upon the same broad lines which give the pupils the widest opportunities for gaining an education to fit them for the responsibilities of life. There are 275 school districts in the territory, and there are 19,203 children enrolled in the public school this year. The present valuation of school property in Arizona is \$654,942, which is a considerable increase over last year. The average salary paid to male teachers here is \$85.51 and for female teachers \$71.75. During the past two years thirty-seven new school houses have been built and many of these at a cost of \$4,000 to \$6,000 each. I understand, in Tucson alone three handsome structures were erected this year, which are a credit to the territory, and show the attention which is paid to education by the people.

"I would like, also, in this connection," continued the governor, "to say something about the churches and the work which the ministry is doing, for I believe that the church must follow closely all educational advancement to show the strength of education in any country. Here in Arizona the church often precedes the school, missionaries going to frontier regions to preach the gospel and 'open a trail,' as it were for educational work. However, the two must always be considered as the foundation of our social system, and realizing this, I embodied in my report to the secretary of the interior a presentation of the progress which has been made during the year. From this report you will observe that there are 135 churches in the territory, 150 ministers, a total church membership of 53,826 (which is an increase of 1570 over the preceding year). The total valuation of church property in Arizona is something like \$400,000. There are 286 Sunday schools with a total membership of 12,239, which is an increase of 1111 over last year. The different denominations represented in the territory at the present time are the Roman Catholic, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (commonly known as the Mormons), Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Christian (Disciple) Free Methodist, Seventh Day Adventists, Dunkards, Salvation Army, Christian Science, River Brethren, Lutheran, Christian Reformed, Faith Mission, Gospel Union and Mennonites.

"I believe," concluded Governor Brodie, "that the information I have given you is conservative, and, taken as a whole, it seems to me sufficient foundation upon which to base hopes for the early admission of Arizona as a state. At the present time this question is uppermost in the minds of the people of the territory, and all of us look and hope for a favorable report from the senate committee on territories. We believe Arizona is entitled to statehood by reason of the character and class of its citizenship, the standing it commands as a patriotic community and the ability of the people to properly conduct a state government. The people of Arizona believe they have made complete preparation for an honorable place among the sisterhood of states, and the widespread benefits which will come with admission they believe will place Arizona among the foremost commonwealths of the Union."

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